Brain Injury Services in Indiana



Bringing Hoosiers Home

Lance Trexler, Ph.D Chair



Lance E Trexler, Task Force Chair, BIAI Chair (Rehabilitation Hospital of Indiana)

Doug Beebe, Task Force Co-Chair, BIAI Board Member (Community Health Network)

Rebecca Bartle - Hoosier Owners & Providers for the Elderly

Brian Carnes - ISDH

Pat Casanova - OMPP/IFSSA

Tory Castor - Indiana University Health

Zach Cattell - Indiana Health Care Association

Anna Garrett - Brain Injury Association of Indiana

Flora Hammond – IU School of Medicine

Julia Holloway – IFSSA

John Hinton - ADVANTAGE Health Solutions, Inc.

Jeff Huffman – CarDon and Associates Inc.

Thomas John - Ice Miller LLP

Sean Keefer – ISDH

Rebecca Koors - IFSSA

Faith Laird - IFSSA

Sid Norton - Rehabilitation Hospital of Indiana

Megan Ornellas - Office of the Secretary/IFSSA

Kim Rhoades - ISDH

Karen Smith Filler - IFSSA

Carole Surratt-Bradley - VR/IFSSA

Terry Whitson - ISDH



Executive SummaryWhat is the problem?

Patients and their families are not being well served:

- Enter into a fragmented system of services
- The current Level of Care eligibility does not cover the cost of neurobehavioral treatments
- Lack of coordinated resource facilitation services to improve vocational outcomes

As a result, many patients are:

- Sent out of state to receive services
- End up in other state facilities
- Unnecessarily lose their jobs/remain unemployed
- Not served at all



Executive Summary-cont.

What are the solutions?

- Create a new licensure category that provides for a residential neurobehavioral "Level of Care" (LOC)
- 2. Modify an existing/create a new waiver that includes neurobehavioral services
- 3. Invest in resource facilitation services
- 4. Ensure quality, coordination and cost effectiveness through an oversight committee

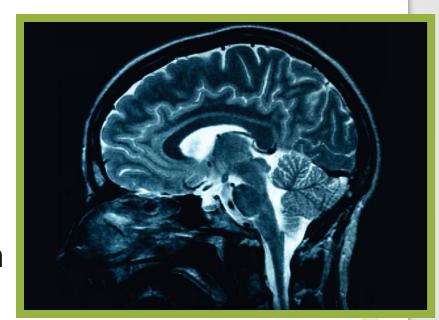




Why This is Important: Indiana

and Brain Injury (ISDH 2007)

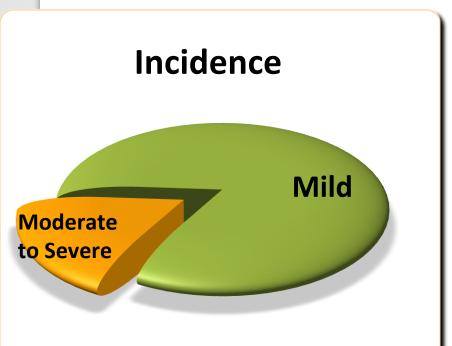
- 1,167 deaths/yr due to BI
- Annual ED visits=21,312, \$39.7m (mild TBI)
- Annual inpatient admissions=4,587, \$140.7m (moderate to severe BI)
- Underestimated due to the lack of an Indiana trauma registry system



Averaged over 2003-05



Brain Injury in Indiana: 15DH 2007



Total Charges*



*Total charges due to TBI patients admitted to the hospital; 36% had Medicare/Medicaid

Averaged over 2003-05



Level of Care (LOC): Nursing Facility

- Must have deficits in at least three activities of daily living (ADL):
 - Personal hygiene
 - Dressing/undressing
 - Self-feeding
 - Functional transfers
 - Toileting
 - Mobility

Yet many patients have significant cognitive deficits such as neurobehavioral and memory impairments that include:

- agitation
- aggression
- impulsivity
- impaired judgment
- severe mood swings

Not captured in the NF eligibility ADLs



Level of Care (LOC): Neurobehavioral Facility

- •To provide adequate treatment and services for brain injury patients which may include additional therapies or interventions beyond those available in a NF.
 - •Specifically neurobehavioral treatment protocols which would lead to successful rehabilitation/reintegration rates

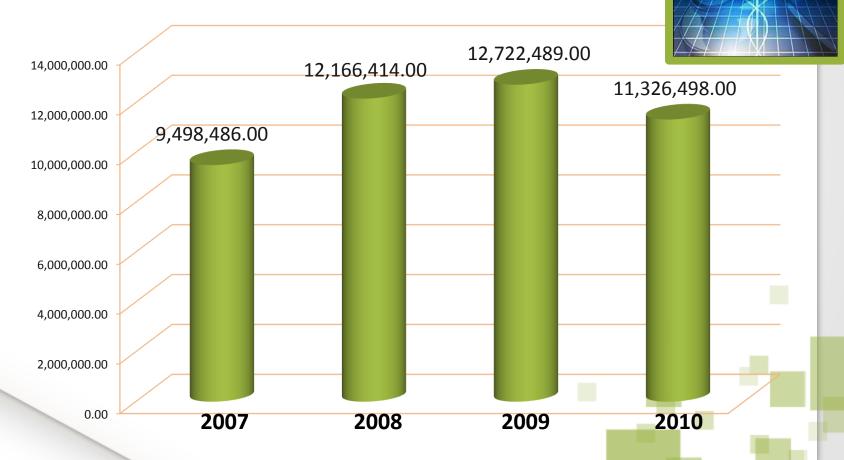
Adequate treatment of Brain Injury requires more than approx. \$155/day as defined by NF LOC

Results in patients not receiving the treatment they need or: are sent out of state to receive services we currently do not provide



Total Payment to BI Facilities Outside

Indiana: Casanova, P and Laird, F.



Medicaid



Additional Challenges: Out-of-State Placements

Lack of continuity of medical management pre, during, and post rehabilitation	Neurobehavioral impairments typically re- emerge
Disrupts continuity and consistency of care	Out-of-state placement limits transition planning and family interaction
Thwarts access to state agency services (e.g. vocational rehabilitation, "money follows the person")	Removes patients from family and natural supports
Reintegration back into system of care, providers and family difficult	Lack of waiver funds delay discharge



Indiana's Current Residential Care Options for Neurobehavioral Disorders

- 1. Nursing Facilities
- 2. Medicaid Waivers
 - Developmental Disability Waivers (under age 22)
 - Traumatic Brain Injury Waiver
 - Aged and Disabled Waiver
- 3. Out-of-state neurobehavioral Medicaid placements
- 4. Alternative institutions-State hospital; Incarceration; homelessness (i.e. It costs an avg of \$54.28/day for adult inmate in Indiana or approx. \$20,000/yr.)





SO WHAT CAN WE DO?

Identifying Three Critical Priorities





1. Returning Hoosiers
Home

Request DOH to establish a NEW Residential LOC; modify/create TBI waiver based on neurobehavioral standard

2. Coordinating systems of care/returning Hoosiers to Work

Invest in Resource Facilitation Services

3. Ensuring Quality & Coordination

Establish an Oversight Committee



Priority 1: Establish Neurobehavioral Residential Services in Indiana

- 1. DOH create facility licensure to include:
 - Menu of clinical treatment and therapies
 - Level of care assessment
 - Accreditation requirements
- 2. Modify existing BI Medicaid Waiver to:
 - Provide "Neurobehavioral Facility" LOC with equal cost comparison
 - Establish reimbursement rate



States Using Neurobehavioral Level of Care:

Hendrickson & Blume, 2008

State	Level of Care
СТ	Chronic Disease Hospital Acquired Brain Injury Facility
KS	TBI Rehabilitation Hospital
MN	Neurobehavioral Hospital
PA	Specialized Rehabilitation Nursing Facility
WI	Inpatient Traumatic Brain Injury Rehabilitation



Priority 2: *Invest in Resource Facilitation Services*

Partnership that helps the client navigate the complex system of services and resources

Resource Facilitation (RF):

- "Systems-free" case management (e.g., medical, state, community agencies) for public/private resources
- Specialized in brain injury
- Proactive
- Promotes access to natural & purchased resources
- Supports person with brain injury & their family



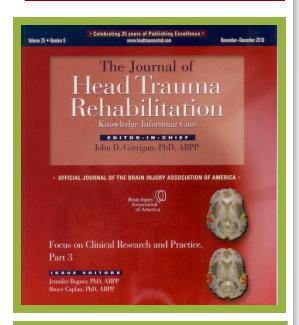
Demonstrated Success:

(Trexler et al, 2010)

- •With Resource Facilitation 64% were able to return to work versus 36% in the control group
- •Resource Facilitation subjects were found to be significantly more independent at home and in the community



2010 "IMPACTING
Systems Change Award"







Economic Impact

If 64% of Individuals with BI in Indiana returned to work:

- Approx. 1,003 BI survivors would return to work each year
- Avoid approx. \$31m annually in lost wages
- Prevent annual losses \$10m
 from business tax; \$4.8m
 from personal tax revenues

BALL STATE UNIVERSITY • CENTER FOR BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

research note



BOUT THE CENTER

The Center for Business and Economic Research is an award-winnin economic policy and forecasting research center housed within Ball State University's Miller College of Business. OBER research encompasses health care, public finance, regional economics, transportation and energy sector studies. Potential Economic Impact of Resource Facilitation for Post-Traumatic Brain Injury Workforce Re-Assimilation

Ian Reid Graduate Assistant, Health Studies Institute
Kerry Anne McGeary, Ph.D. Director, Health Studies Institute
Michael J. Hicks, Ph.D. Director, Center for Business and Economic Research

INTRODUCTION

This research note provides an estimate of the potential economic impact of Resource Facilitation (RF) on traumatic brain injury (TBI) patients in ESTIMATION OF THE INCIDENCE OF TBI RE-SULTING IN LONG-TERM DISABILITY IN INDIANA

Indiana-specific data regarding incidence of TBIrelated long-term disability were not readily avail-

Cost : **\$1,000/patient**



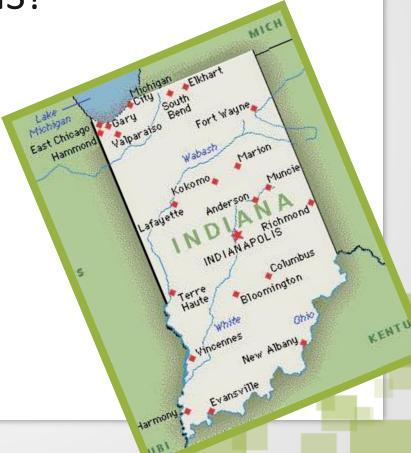
Priority 3: Establish Oversight Committee to Ensure Cost Effectiveness, Coordination & Quality



- Establish Indiana State Plan for Brain Injury to coordinate services across agencies and provider sectors
- Set facility and provider standards
- Monitor outcomes, quality and cost effectiveness
- Review and disseminate best practices
- Recommend minimum training requirements
- Advise and inform the administration and General Assembly on brain Injury issues

Thank you!

.....QUESTIONS?







...dedicated to reducing the incidence and impact of brain injury through education, advocacy, support, prevention and by facilitating inter-agency commitment and collaboration.

